

YOU can help some popular young woman go to Europe at the Courier-Journal's expense. See details of the plan, Page 2.

VOL. CV. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,666.

# The Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1906.—10 PAGES.

SENATE FILES.  
Return to Office  
YOUR votes are needed by some candidates in the Tour-to-Europe Contest. Give them to her and help her go.

PRICE THREE CENTS.  
ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

**The Weather.**  
Forecast for Friday and Saturday:  
Kentucky—Showers Friday, cooler in central and eastern portions; Saturday fair and warmer.  
Indiana—Showers and thunderstorms Friday, cooler in north portion; Saturday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.  
Tennessee—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday fair and warmer.

## THE LATEST.

Spain's day of joy following the marriage of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, of Battenberg, was abruptly ended by the work of a bomb-thrower, whose well directed missile fell near the royal coach and cost sixteen lives. The King and his bride escaped through the agency of an electric wire, which deflected the bomb. The police arrested Manuel Duran, from whose room the missile, concealed in a bouquet, was thrown.

Revolting disclosures were made by A. M. Simons, former Chief of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, as to human bodies rendered into lard in packing plants without an effort at clearing the caldrons. The lard was later consumed by the public. One particularly disgusting case was cited by Mr. Simons.

Officials at Cynthiana discovered yesterday that two of the bars to the cell occupied by Curt Jett, in the county jail, were made of wood, painted in imitation of iron. It is believed that the bars were placed there when the jail was built, and that Jett never knew how close he was to liberty.

All mail addressed to the Southern Mutual Investment Company and the American Reserve Bond Company has been ordered held at the Lexington postoffice, pending an investigation now being conducted by the Postoffice Department. Half a ton of mail is now in the Lexington office.

It was definitely decided by the attorneys for the defense in the Mayor Haywood Pettibone cases at Boise, Idaho, that pending the United States Supreme Court decision, they will take no further steps. The cases will not come to trial before the end of the year.

The Cuban State Department announces that it is improbable that Great Britain will accept the treaty of commerce, navigation and industry as amended and that probably there will be no negotiations.

Baron von Beck, a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture, has been charged by the Austrian Emperor to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst Ministry, which resigned May 25.

Attorneys for John Alexander Davis yesterday started proceedings in the Muskegon, Mich., courts to revoke the power of attorney given to W. G. Voliva during Davis' absence in the South.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday reported the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill. It carries \$10,181,296, an increase of \$1,238,023 over the bill as passed by the House.

The Tennessee Democratic convention adjourned at a late hour last night to meet again this morning. The convention is still waiting on the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was sent to conference by the Senate yesterday, the conferees being Senators Cullom, Warren and Teller.

R. D. Hill, United States District Attorney for the Western Kentucky District, is critically ill at his home in Williamsburg, and his recovery is doubtful.

The Southern Cotton Association bulletin shows the acreage this season to be 27,634,718, against 26,999,491 last year, an increase of 635,227 acres or 2.29 per cent.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England, is ill at his home in New York. Members of his household say that the illness is not serious.

Twelve persons were wounded in Cienfuegos, Cuba, by the premature explosion of fireworks at a celebration in honor of King Alfonso's wedding.

Dr. Louis A. Weigel, of Rochester, N. Y., first American authority on the Roentgen ray, died as a direct result of his many experiments with it.

Three railroads now operated by the C. and O. railroad will be merged into one on June 1 to be called the C. and O. Railroad in Kentucky.

Arkansas Republicans in convention at Little Rock yesterday nominated John I. Worthington for Governor. No other nominations were made.

McCormick men are conspicuous on the new committees on management named by the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Lincoln party of Pennsylvania in convention at Philadelphia last night nominated Louis Emery, Jr., for Governor.

Gen. Greeley has made arrangements for the gradual withdrawal of troops from San Francisco.

Maj. John Ferguson, a prominent planter, was gored to death by a bull near Pickens, S. C.

## SPAIN'S DAY OF JOY CLOSES IN MISERY

### Fatal Bomb Hurlt At King and His Bride.

### Royal Couple Escape, But Sixteen Others Die.

### Missile Hurlt In Disguise of a Bouquet.

### Wedding Day Gives Way To Period of Distress.

### ROYAL COACH SAVED BY WIRE.

Madrid, May 31.—The public rejoicings over the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria had a terribly dramatic sequel at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon as a bomb thrown from an upper window exploded with deadly effect near the coach occupied by the King and Queen. Providentially King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped by an electric wire deflecting the bomb, but at least sixteen persons, most of them of the personal and military escort, and the others spectators, were killed. Many others were injured.

The following are the killed: Capt. Barrosa, commanding part of the King's escort.

Lieut. Reyssent.

Lieut. Prendergast.

Six soldiers.

The Marquis de Colosa.

Her daughter.

Don Antonio Calvo.

His niece, aged six years.

Jose Sola, of the military.

Luisa Fonseca.

One royal groom, who was leading a horse drawing the coach carrying the King and Queen.

Several of those killed were standing on the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown.

The explosion occurred just as the royal couple were about to enter the palace. The route of the cortege had been diverted from Arsenal street to Mayor street owing to the popular desires. The procession had just passed through Mayor street and was about to turn into the esplanade leading to the palace when an explosion shook the buildings in the vicinity, stunning a large number of people and throwing the cortege into inextricable confusion.

The royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock, officers and soldiers of the escort falling to the ground about the querry and horses that had been killed. The screams of the terrified multitude mingled with the groans of the dying. It was immediately seen that the royal coach was intact except as it had been damaged by flying splinters. King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted Queen Victoria out of the carriage. They then entered another coach and were driven swiftly to the palace.

Few Knew of Catastrophe.

All this happened so quickly that the people in the immediate vicinity were not aware of the tragedy and continued to acclaim their sovereigns. Soon, however, their awe and terror mingled with the other spattered with blood, several of them bleeding from wounds. The grooms and drivers looked deathly pale in the spangled uniforms. Then came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the King. The appearance of the King and Queen in a coach brought out delirious ovals. The fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared.

A Scene of Horror.

In the meantime, the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle with dead men and horses lying about. Intense excitement prevailed, the mob invading the streets while the guards sought to maintain order and block the approaching streets. The bodies were wrapped up in blankets and removed on litters, while the wounded were taken to hospitals in ambulances. The pavement was covered with blood and the upper stories of the buildings nearest were spattered with it.

Place Engaged Over a Week Ago.

The place from which the bomb was thrown is a boarding house. The chamber from which the missile was hurled was taken May 22, by a man from Barcelona, giving the name of Moral. When the police surrounded the house the man attempted to flee, but was captured. Another man escaped over the roof of the house.

One of the injured proved to be a non-in-law of Premier Moret's private secretary. According to an official statement, it

### Human Bodies Part of Lard

### Bought By Public From Chicago Plants.

### Caldrons Not Cleaned After Tragedies.

### A. M. Simons Confirms Stories In "The Jungle."

### FATHER AND SON VICTIMS.

Chicago, May 31.—[Special.]—Corroboration of stories that men have fallen into the rendering caldrons at the stock yards and their flesh has been converted into lard came to-day.

A. M. Simons, who for more than three years was the agent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, at its stock yards station, furnished the confirmation of the stories told by Upton Sinclair in "The Jungle" and others.

The case that came directly under his notice was that of a boy twelve years old and the child's father. In speaking of the cases to-day, he says he could not remember the name, though he had made a record of it at the time and those records are still in the office of the Bureau of Charities.

"The boy, who carried his father's dinner to him every day, went too near one of the steam caldrons, which are not protected in any way, and his father, waiting for him, heard his death scream as he slipped and fell headlong into the scalding steam, carrying his dinner bucket with him," said Mr. Simons.

"The father made frantic efforts to get to the boy and his fellow workmen did all in their power, but it was ten minutes before the steam could be shut off and an examination made, and by that time nothing was left of the boy but the bones."

"It must have been the haunting feeling that somehow he might see his boy's face in the steam that brought the father too near the edge of the vat, but one day, only a few weeks after the boy's death, the fellow workmen heard a stifled scream and saw him fall tumbling into the same vat."

"There was no special effort made to get him out, and when after nearly half an hour examination was made there wasn't a trace of him; even the bones had been dissolved."

No Attempt At Purifying.

"The flesh of this man and of his boy went on with the rendered meat in the caldron and in due time was placed in buckets and sold on the market. No attempt was ever made to clean the caldron and the foreman of the room probably reasoned that it would be too much of a loss to throw the entire contents of the caldron out just because a man had fallen into it."

"The case came under the attention of the Bureau of Charities because the man's family appealed to us for help. They told me the revolting story and I entered it on the records of the office. We cared for the widow and the children for some time and I believe the woman finally went to work herself at the yards."

### CRUMPACKER AMENDMENT

Purports To Protect Police Powers of States.

Washington, May 31.—Representative Crumacker, of Indiana, introduced a bill to-day as a substitute for the Beveridge amendment in authorizing Federal inspection of packing houses.

The bill defines the authority which may be vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and lifts the authority so as not to conflict with the police powers of the State. In accomplishing the adequate inspection with this restriction, provision is made whereby the Secretary of Agriculture may accept the inspection of State inspectors as to the sanitary conditions of packing houses. Where opposition is made on the part of the packers, which would make the State inspection inadequate, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to stop all meat products at State lines and make a thorough inspection. Where the State inspection is accepted by the Secretary this Federal inspection is not made. Certain labels and tags to denote the character of the State inspection are provided for use.

### Violation of Police Powers.

Mr. Crumacker believes that the Beveridge amendment in authorizing Federal inspection of packing houses is a violation of the police powers of the States and that all of the rulings sustaining this position.

Edward Cudahy, head of the Cudahy Packing Company of Omaha, has written a letter to the House Committee in Congress protesting against the Beveridge meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. He objects to the provision compelling the packers to pay for the inspection and complains that the bill is too drastic in every particular.

No application to be heard on the Beveridge meat inspection amendment has been made to the House Committee on Agriculture by the packers and no meeting of the committee has been called to consider this and other Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. Representative Madden, of Illinois, who is in close touch with the situation from the packers' point of view, says his understanding is that the packers will make no application to be heard; that none of them are in Washington nor are any of them expected.

### No Action On Them.

The Williams and Sulzer resolutions, calling for the Neill-Reynolds reports, are in the custody of the Agricultural Committee. No action is contemplated

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## IN CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT

### Seventh District Democrats Will Nominate.

### Committee Fixes Date For July 12.

### Two Candidates Immediately Announce.

### OTHERS WILL ENTER SOON.

Frankfort, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—The Democratic Committee of the Seventh Congressional District this afternoon decided upon a delegate convention, to be held in this city on Thursday, July 12, next, to select the party nominee to succeed Congressman South Trimble. Delegates to the convention are to be selected at county mass meetings to be held at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of July 10 at the several county seats, and the basis of representation is to be upon the vote cast in the last Presidential contest. Lexington and Paris were voted for as the place of holding the District convention, and an effort was made to have the convention held a month later to give more time for candidates to get in the field and make their campaign.

Immediately following the action of the District Committee W. P. Kimball of Fayette, and W. P. Swope of Owen county, announced as candidates for the nomination. Judge James Morris of Oldham, Senator J. W. Newman of Woodford, and Victor F. Bradley of Scott, prospective candidates, were in attendance upon the meeting, but said that they would not make up their minds about entering for the next few days. They are looking to Franklin county, which so far has suggested no candidate, and to Bourbon, which may present either County Chairman J. H. Thompson or Mayor James O'Brien, Henry county is expected to present a candidate either in the person of W. B. Moody or County Judge B. F. Hill. Judge Clay of Owen, may also become a candidate. The names of Cal. James A. Scott, Judge Ben Williams and Judge Ira Julian, of Frankfort, are being talked of each county of the district is to have a candidate. The date set for holding the district convention gives candidates but forty days in which to present their claims to the Democrats of the district.

### Delegates Vote.

The delegate vote, as set out in the resolutions, is as follows: Franklin county, 15; Owen county, 15; Oldham county, 4; Scott county, 12; Woodford county, 8; Fayette county, 26; Bourbon county, 13, and Henry county 11, making a total vote of 104 votes, and 53 necessary to a choice.

When the politicians of the district gathered here to-day, they had not yet gotten over their surprise over the retirement of Congressman Trimble from the field, and many were inclined to the belief that Mr. Trimble's withdrawal was for the purpose of securing a call for a primary election, and that in that event he would re-enter the race. For this reason all of the prospective candidates opposed a primary election, and it was not suggested in the committee meeting.

### Lexington's Big Delegation.

Lexington and Fayette county had a big delegation on hand to secure, if possible, the convention, and also to fix the basis of representation upon the vote cast in the last Governor's contest. This vote would give the city and county twenty-eight instead of twenty-six votes in a convention. It early became known, however, that District Chairman Lee construed the party law to mean that in all conventions, districts as well as States, the last Presidential vote should be taken as the basis of representation, and when the committee met, Committee Chairman Kaufman, of Lexington, was the first to present resolutions fixing the Presidential vote as the basis.

Two meetings were necessary to accomplish the work for which the District Committee assembled. Chairman Lee called the body together promptly at noon in the parlor of the Capital Hotel. All of the county chairmen were present in person. Charles Morris, the member for Oldham, was made secretary of the meeting without opposition, and upon the call for motions, Committee Chairman Kaufman, of Lexington, arose and presented a resolution providing for holding the district convention at Lexington on July 12. Committee Chairman Ambrose Dudley, of Henry, seconded the resolution. Committee Chairman F. M. Thompson, of Scott county, was next recognized and made a motion that the convention be held at Frankfort on August 21, with mass county conventions on August 18.

Committee Chairman John Griffin, of Frankfort, seconded this motion. Committee Chairman J. H. Thompson, of Bourbon, moved that the convention be held at Paris on August 16, the delegates to be chosen at precinct meetings held August 12 and county conventions held August 14. The Thompson motion received but one vote, that of its author. The motion by the committee from Scott was called and defeated by the votes of the members of Fayette, Lexington, Bourbon, Henry and Woodford. Those voting for Frankfort were the members for Franklin, Owen, Oldham and Scott. The Kaufman motion was lost by the same vote, Bourbon voting against it.

### Compromise Reached.

This disposed of all three propositions,

## WIND AND WATER IN TORRENTS

### Heavy Thunderstorm Bursts Over Louisville.

### Damage To Business Interests About \$50,000.

### Stores Flooded and People Badly Frightened.

### RIVER BOATS WERE IN PERIL

The storm that passed over the city Thursday afternoon was just an ordinary thunderstorm, though exceedingly heavy. There was nothing unusual in its makeup or conditions save the length of the time that the wind blew. Usually the wind does not blow over ten minutes in a local thunderstorm, but in this instance a gale blew for twenty-five minutes. There were no symptoms of a tornado in the storm. It is true that it was heavier here than in any of the surrounding sections.

The long dry spell resulted in the superheating of the atmosphere. For the past two days there was an accumulation of humidity. The conventional currents by which the rapidly ascending currents carrying moisture from the earth are technically known being unusually burdened with heat and moisture, meeting the descending cool currents resulted in rapid condensation. The heavy convective currents also had the effect of developing an unusual amount of electric energy, but there was no general disturbance, it being purely local. The conditions were ripe for an unusually heavy thunderstorm and we got it, and that, too, I think with but comparatively small damage.—F. J. Wale, district forecaster for Kentucky and Tennessee.

### ONLY WOOD BETWEEN JETT AND LIBERTY

NOTED CRIMINAL MIGHT HAVE EASILY ESCAPED.

### DEFECT IN CELL IN CYNTHIANA JAIL FOUND.

### BARNS PAINTED LIKE IRON.

Cynthiana, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—Workmen engaged in repairing the cell occupied by Curt Jett in the county jail discovered that two iron bars had been placed with wood. The wood was painted the color of the bars and made the same shape so that detection had not been made until scraped for painting. When the wood was removed an opening was made large enough for a man to pass through. This cell was occupied by Jett and White during their exciting trial two years ago, and Jett was placed in it when brought from the penitentiary at Frankfort several months ago to stand trial for the murder of Tom Cockrell. Authorities are of the opinion that the wood was placed in the bars when the jail was built and that Jett had no knowledge of it being there. Jett's trial is set for next Monday. Special Judge Botts, of Owen, will preside.

### FIRE SWEEPS AWAY KENTUCKY TOWN

DYCSBURG ALMOST TOTALLY DESTROYED.

### FLAMES STILL SWEEP ALL BEFORE THEM.

### LITTLE INSURANCE CARRIED.

Kuttawa, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—Fire broke out at an early hour this morning in Dycusburg, Ky., a river town ten miles below here, and destroyed the postoffice, Clifton House, R. H. Cassidy's residence and tobacco factory, and swept the business part of town. Telephone service has been cut off and at last report the fire was not under control. Very little, if any, loss is covered by insurance. Several persons left here to-day to assist in subduing the flames.

### R. D. HILL NEAR DEATH AT WILLIAMSBURG.

United States District Attorney's Condition Takes Turn For the Worse.

Williamsburg, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—R. D. Hill, United States District Attorney for the Louisville district, is critically ill at the home of his daughter here, and it is feared that he may not live. He has been in bad health for more than a year, and his day his condition took a decided turn for the worse.

Mr. Hill is one of the best-known men in Kentucky, and his record as United States Attorney has been unusually good. He has held the office for two terms and recently was appointed for the third time. For the last two years he has not been in good health and several months ago he went South, hoping that the change would benefit him. He regained some of his strength on that trip, and it was thought that he had a chance to get back his health. He came to the home of his daughter here to rest before going back to his duties.

### Fallen Trees Block Cars.

The wind did considerable damage on the river in the way of blowing craft from their moorings and beating them about the shores. Trees were blown down all over the city. One tree fell across the car line on Madison

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cluded.

**TEN PAGES.**  
FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1906

**"Business."**  
Thursday Evening, May 31.—The New  
York stock market was dull and moved  
within a narrow range, closing at about  
opening prices.  
Money on call was steady at 2 to 4 per  
cent. Time funds were slightly easier at  
4 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was  
easy.

**Final quotations on corn for July de-  
livery were down 1/2c. Wheat for July  
1/2c, and oats were down 1/2c to 1/4c.  
The cotton market broke sharply, open-  
ing at a decline of 7 to 16 points, and clos-  
ing about 8 points under the opening.  
The Chicago cattle market was steady  
to strong. The hog market was weak to  
lower, and the sheep market was strong.**

**Pure Food and Drink.**  
While complaint is made that the Na-  
tional Pure Food Law is unreasonably  
delayed, and may be defeated by the  
efforts of interested parties, the sub-  
ject of State food laws has not alto-  
gether dropped out of sight. The mat-  
ter is one in which both the Federal  
and State Governments must take part.  
When it comes to interstate commerce  
the Federal Government has control. So  
far as trade exclusively in one State  
is concerned, the Legislature must regu-  
late that, for Congress has no juris-  
diction. The requirements of our dual  
system of Government must always be  
kept in sight.

Among other States where Legisla-  
tures are now in session is Louisiana.  
The Governor has sent to the Legisla-  
ture a special message transmitting a  
letter from Dr. Charles E. Coates, pro-  
fessor of chemistry in the State Uni-  
versity. By request he puts in writ-  
ing some things he said to the Gov-  
ernor, in a private conversation some  
months ago. Dr. Coates declines to  
argue the matter, but simply states the  
results of his observations and experi-  
ments. He bought his specimens in all  
parts of the State.

The investigations in regard to butter-  
ine were made before the passage of the  
National law as to oleomargarine. Of  
eleven samples purporting to be pure  
butter, four were pure, three were but-  
ter and oleomargarine mixed, and four  
were oleomargarine. After the passage  
of the National law all the samples  
were found pure. It is easy to explain  
this on the ground that oleomargarine  
was not produced in Louisiana, and the  
interstate Commerce law was sufficient  
as to it.

Of sixteen samples of "pure olive  
oil," seven were pure and nine adulter-  
ated, generally with cotton-seed oil.  
Eight samples of "pure elder vinegar"  
were taken, which were sold at thirty  
to forty cents per gallon, and not one  
was pure. They were all made of  
acetic acid, sulphuric acid, caramel and  
water. None was worth as much as  
three cents a gallon. Of seven samples  
of cayenne pepper, one was found to be  
pure.

Ten samples of ground coffee, selling  
at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a  
pound, were taken, and they were all  
found to be adulterated. Five con-  
tained starch and all contained chic-  
ory. The other adulterants were  
parched cereals of various kinds. One  
sample contained not more than 25 per  
cent. of coffee. The tea samples were  
all pure, owing to the fact that adul-  
terated tea is not allowed to be im-  
ported. Of four samples of mustard  
taken this year, one was imported, was  
found pure. One was adulterated 40  
and another 60 per cent. All were  
labeled "strictly pure."

Of five samples of baking powder, three  
were misbranded, two were below the stand-  
ard, and one practically worthless. Of  
four samples of sirup, three were adul-  
terated with glucose. With reference  
to these results, Dr. Coates says:

"The foregoing results are, of course,  
relatively few in number and limited in  
extent, but they are typical. It is almost  
impossible to buy a pure article in  
Louisiana today. A large per cent. of

the table claret sold in New Orleans and  
the State, as a whole, is badly adulter-  
ated and the list might be multiplied in-  
definitely. To show this, the same conditions  
list here now which existed in Massachusetts  
and Kentucky before the passage of  
proper food laws, and which always exist  
where the people are not protected. To  
such dimensions has food adulteration  
grown that certain adulterants are now  
recognized articles of commerce, and the  
manufacturers of adulterated foods actu-  
ally consider that they have a vested  
right to defraud the people, and resist  
bitterly any attempt at regulating their  
business. Without an exception, the in-  
troduction of a pure food bill has brought  
a powerful lobby to the spot by the next  
train. No such legislation is ever passed  
except after a hard fight. This is not un-  
natural on the part of these men. Their  
products are, year by year, being ruled  
out of State by State, and they are fight-  
ing now for what territory remains un-  
protected."

Louisiana, continues Dr. Coates, has  
practically no protection, meaning, of  
course, by State laws. The State is  
said to be the dumping ground for such  
stuff as cannot secure admission else-  
where. It has excellent laws concern-  
ing food sold for stock, but it is  
contended by some that a man is en-  
titled to as much consideration as a  
mule. Thousands of children and in-  
valids have died on account of the im-  
pure food given them by their parents  
or friends who, of course, did not know  
of the adulterations. The revelations  
by Dr. Coates are commended by  
Gov. Blanchard to the Legislature  
in the hope that a pure-food law may  
be passed that will measure up to the  
requirements of the public health  
authorities.

It is evident that to protect the con-  
sumers, both the State and Federal  
regulations of pure food are necessary.  
Adulterants should, therefore, be barred  
by both State and Federal law.

**The Way the Cat Jumps.**  
The Courier-Journal publishes else-  
where in this issue some interesting  
and valuable excerpts from the cur-  
rent Report of Stuyvesant Fish, Presi-  
dent of the Illinois Central Railway.  
It is just nineteen years since Mr. Fish  
was placed at the head of the com-  
pany, in whose service he has risen  
from the ranks. The Illinois Central  
was then a kind of Interstate Local  
road, now a large of leased lines. It  
is now a System, and a very great  
System.

We learn from Mr. Fish's statement  
that in 1889 the Company was operating  
2,149 miles of track, lying in the States  
of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee,  
Mississippi and Louisiana. In respect  
to the 400 miles in Iowa, it is then had  
no ownership, but merely a leasehold  
interest, and that under very onerous  
and unsatisfactory terms. In 1905 it  
was operating 4,374 miles, all of which  
are virtually, although in some cases  
not technically, its own, the Yazoo and  
Mississippi Valley Company owning  
and operating 1,210 miles additional.  
Taken together, these 5,584 miles of  
road lie in twelve States, Illinois, Iowa,  
Minnesota, South Dakota, Wisconsin,  
Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missis-  
sippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Ala-  
bama, to which it should be added  
that the Central's trains have for years  
been running to and from St. Louis,  
the commercial metropolis of Missouri.  
This makes a prodigious showing.

Ordinarily, there would be no great  
general, or popular, interest outside the  
stockholders immediately concerned in  
a Report of this kind, but extraneous  
circumstances, apart from the tremen-  
dous concentration of the public mind  
upon the Railway Situation, give Mr.  
Fish's exhibit at this time peculiar sig-  
nificance.

The story goes that certain interests  
hitherto friendly to the existing organi-  
zation of the Illinois Central Company  
are about to array themselves in hostile  
phalanx; that these interests have but  
an indirect railway animus and pur-  
poses; that they are wholly factional  
and perverse, originating in no com-  
plaint against Mr. Fish's administra-  
tion of the property, but in a side issue  
that may prove of far-reaching conse-  
quence. As it comes to us the case is  
this: Mr. Harriman's man, Mr. Charles  
A. Peabody, who was last winter made  
President of the Insurance Company,  
lately mismanaged by the McCurdy  
family, got up a White-washing, self-  
investigating Committee, placing at the  
head of this Mr. William H. Truesdale  
—the same Mr. Truesdale who broke  
the Westcott milk contract with the  
Lackawanna Railway, of which he is  
President, and brought down upon him-  
self the just denunciation of the courts  
and the holy execration of the public—  
a most fit and proper person for such a  
job. In some unguarded way and mo-  
ment Mr. Stuyvesant Fish was named  
in this Committee. When the Commit-  
tee met and the cut-and-dried  
scheme of a cut-and-dried vindication  
was trotted out, Mr. Fish proved a re-  
calcitrant. He was not willing to serve  
as a figure-head. He could not be re-  
lied on as a dummy. In point of fact,  
he called Mr. Peabody's bluff and in-  
sisted on a bona fide investigation in  
the real and not the bogus interest of  
the Polychlorides.

This did not suit the Harriman-Pea-  
body crowd, bent not only on saving  
those of the Criminals not already in  
the toils, but of continuing to work  
the Insurance Millions and racket in  
the same old way, Peabody, et al., in  
place of McCurdy, et al. So Mr.  
Truesdale's Whitewashing Committee  
turned Mr. Fish and the Polychlorides  
down, and the word went forth to  
crucify Mr. Fish in the Presidency of  
the Illinois Central at the very next  
election.

Thus the case stands to date. Whether  
these wholly corrupt and corrupting  
interests succeed, remains to be seen.  
If they do, God help the stockholders  
of the Illinois Central. But more than  
any other circumstance the complication  
shows the lengths which Wall  
Street villany and malice can go  
to gobble up, or to shipwreck, the prop-  
erty of other people and to enrich still

further the half-dozen brigands who  
rule the roost. That is why the people  
are up in arms against the Insurance  
and the Railway Companies.

**What Mr. Reynolds Saw.**  
A man who accompanied Mr. James  
B. Reynolds during his examination of  
the Chicago packing houses tells this  
story to a correspondent of the New  
York Tribune:

"Early in the morning, unknown to the  
employees of the plant, Mr. Reynolds ex-  
amined the cattle in the pens. Signs of  
a hasty attempt to 'clean up' were appar-  
ent. All the inspectors in the city, State  
and Federal, were present in their best  
clothes, but Mr. Reynolds, who had been  
forewarned, was attired like a stranger.  
"When he visited the pens there were  
thirty-one dead cattle there, and he  
watched these cattle until they were  
slaughtered. Afterward he asked a city  
inspector how many had been condemned  
on post-mortem inspection, and was told  
that seven had been held up—twenty-  
four had been passed as healthy.  
"When Mr. Reynolds asked what was  
done with the product of the vats, the  
manager of the slaughterhouse said the  
fats went to the buttermilk man and the  
solids to the fertilizer factory.  
"Mr. Reynolds was informed that two  
firms in Chicago made a business of buy-  
ing the diseased meat that was passed  
and selling it to certain restaurants and  
hotels. Mr. Reynolds declared that in the  
hatch of thirty-one cattle there were  
not a dozen that should have been  
passed."

It is not very wonderful that the  
packers should desire this sort of thing  
to be suppressed. Somehow, it is get-  
ting published anyway, and it must be  
interesting to the patrons of the res-  
taurants that buy this meat.

**A University for Louisville.**  
One of the leaders in the movement  
to establish in Louisville a great uni-  
versity under the auspices of the Meth-  
odist church, greets the information  
that plans for a similar institution  
are being formed by the trustees of the  
present University of Louisville, with  
the suggestion that the two enterprises  
should be combined.

Two institutions of learning dividing  
the sources of support are not so like-  
ly to fare well as one university hav-  
ing back of it those same sources  
united, active and loyal. To create  
two universities of first magnitude,  
means to have rival seekers of funds and  
endowments, and it is doubtful whether  
either project, under such conditions,  
could attain the splendid proportions  
desired for it. With rivalry giving way  
to co-operation, not only success but  
complete success might follow. It is  
far better that we have one mighty and  
prosperous institution of learning than  
two minor and struggling ones. Of  
course, it is within the range of the  
possible to establish two universities  
and to push both of them to prosperity,  
but there is more to commend the sug-  
gestion that the two distinct move-  
ments be joined and the ball started  
rolling in behalf of one magnificent  
university for Louisville.

But whatever course may be adopt-  
ed in this particular, any movement to  
provide Louisville with a university of  
the first grade, having its various  
academic and scientific branches and  
directed by a faculty of the highest at-  
tainments, is one which should be wel-  
comed. Louisville is peculiarly adapt-  
ed as a site for an institution of the  
kind. Within a few miles of the cen-  
ter of population of the country, her ac-  
cessibility to American families and the  
student members of those families is  
proved. All sorts of physical and finan-  
cial advantages in this location for such  
a university might be urged, too. The  
two most important reasons for the  
selection of Louisville for the site of  
a great university are the need of an  
institution of the kind in this section of  
the country and the opportunity the  
city offers to make the institution the  
most representative of all American  
universities. As for the need, the one  
word by itself sums up the whole sto-  
ry. As for the latter, the idea grows  
from the fact that Louisville is neither  
Eastern, Western, Southern nor North-  
ern. She is just American, plainly,  
genuinely, typically American. She  
blends the hustle of the East with the  
thrift of the West, she mingles the  
keenness of the North with the broad-  
ness of the South. She does not put on  
sectional airs and nurse sectional prej-  
udices. Her atmosphere is national.

Nowhere in the country could an  
American student imbibe a broader  
Americanism than here; nowhere would  
he have a freer and saner outlook on  
national life and conditions. And this  
intensely American character, which  
is so clearly the character of Louis-  
ville, should be a most weighty consid-  
eration. It is especially grateful when  
a person considers some of the queer  
habits and ideas, many of them hostile  
to the highest ideals of democracy and  
contrary to the best theories of life,  
which American students unfortunately  
acquire at some of the existing uni-  
versities.

Each of the two movements starts off  
with either cash or property on hand  
or with bona fide pledges of American  
capitalists, to whom Louisville's pecu-  
liar advantages appeal with great  
eloquence. The project of the Meth-  
odist Church at the outset has a fund  
of \$50,000, acquired through bequests  
or from other sources, and the General  
Education Board, recently created by  
John D. Rockefeller, has promised sup-  
port. The University of Louisville  
boasts already a Law Department  
and a Medicine Department, and, under  
certain conditions, it is an-  
nounced that a millionaire of philan-  
thropic disposition has pledged a gift  
of \$500,000 to the promotion of the  
greater university. These circum-  
stances are propitious. They give sub-  
stance to the movements, which ought  
by all means to result in the rear-  
ing of at least one splendid university  
in Louisville. It would be a disappoint-  
ment and a misfortune for enterprises  
so hopefully and zealously begun to

end in nothing. Men of wealth should  
take a pride in helping them. If any-  
thing should awaken in them philan-  
thropic sentiments, these undertakings  
should do it. To contribute to an en-  
dowment fund for a university is not  
only to add to the greatness of Louis-  
ville but to bestow a beneficent gift to  
the race.

**The Smoot Case.**  
The United States Senate is evidently  
embarrassed by the pending cases of  
two of its members, Burton and Smoot,  
both of whom are regarded as  
fit subjects for expulsion. As to  
the former the recent action of the Su-  
preme Court, affirming his conviction of  
illegal acts, is regarded as additional  
warrant for his expulsion. No trial of  
impeachment or otherwise is necessary,  
a two-thirds vote being all that is  
necessary, but the action of the Su-  
preme Court is confirmatory of the Sen-  
ate's duty. It is intimated, however,  
that inasmuch as the court granted a  
suspension of the sentence of fine and  
imprisonment for sixty days, the Sen-  
ate may not exercise its right of action  
until the meeting of the short ses-  
sion, or until the judicial proceedings  
have been concluded.

As to the Smoot case, there is no such  
ground for further postponement. It is  
one solely for the consideration of the  
Senate; has been pending a long time,  
and has had full hearing before the  
Committee on Privileges and Elections.  
The gravamen of the charge is that  
notwithstanding polygamy in Utah has  
been made illegal, Smoot, as one of the  
officials of the Mormon Church, has  
countenanced its practice in direct vio-  
lation of both Federal and State laws.  
From the inception of the case a vig-  
orous movement has been made by the  
women of the country, who have been  
circulating petitions among their sex  
and sending them to the Senate protest-  
ing against the retention of Smoot. The  
total number of signatures thus far  
signed to petitions of this kind has  
reached 36,019.

After setting forth the legal reasons  
why Smoot should not be permitted to  
have a seat in the Senate, the petition  
asks that the Senate immediately  
"remove from the place he now holds in  
the Senate of the United States Senate,  
Apostate Reed Smoot, one of the highest  
officials in the Mormon hierarchy,  
which has broken every covenant by  
which Utah received Statehood. We  
ask that his loyal patriotic citizens. We  
ask it for the protection of the land we  
love, and for the protection of the chil-  
dren unborn, whose right to legitimate  
parentage should be protected. We ask  
it in the name of American womanhood.  
We ask it because the Mormon hier-  
archy has been proved to be perjured,  
disloyal, disobedient to the laws of  
State and Nation and defiant even of  
divine laws. We ask it because the  
presence of Reed Smoot in the United  
States Senate is an insult to every home  
and every woman in our free and en-  
lightened Republic."

At there is any value in petitions as  
an incentive to the Senate to action it  
would seem that such earnest lan-  
guage as this would have its effect, but  
during several sessions they have been  
pouring in upon that body in a contin-  
uous stream. But the same dilatoriness  
which has characterized the Senate in  
regard to nearly all kinds of legislation  
has made no exception as to this. It is  
said, however, that the Committee on  
Privileges and Elections will take up  
the question within a few days and vote  
upon the motion of Smoot's retention of  
his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Andrew MacDonald, of Scotland,  
laments that Great Britain has virtual-  
ly become "a dependency of the United  
States." In his own country, he says,  
"American goods are everywhere. Even  
our porridge is being ousted by the  
introduction of American breakfast  
foods. If we don't annex ourselves to  
the United States the only other way  
we can save our necks is to raise a  
castron tariff against you." But what  
would it profit Sir Andrew's compatri-  
ots to save their necks by baring their  
backs and starving their bellies? Better  
be content, Sir Andrew, with annexa-  
tion on the present conditions, by which  
foreigners are afforded the use of our  
resources on better terms than our own  
people.

The New York Court of Appeals has  
made an interesting decision in a labor  
case. It decided a provision of the New  
York penal code to be unconstitutional.  
The provision makes it a crime for an  
employer to enter into an agreement  
with his employees that they shall not  
join a labor union. This law is said to  
be in violation of both the United  
States and the State Constitutions. It  
violates the Fourteenth Amendment,  
and that part of the State Constitution  
which gives citizens the right to enter  
into contracts. The decision was not  
unanimous, Judge Bartlett writing a  
dissenting opinion.

Those newspapers which are exploit-  
ing a fellow named Berkman as though  
he were a combination of hero and  
martyr do themselves individually and  
journalism collectively little credit. The  
man attempted a cold-blooded murder  
and was sent to prison to serve four-  
teen years as a penalty. The fact that  
he was a poor man with various in-  
juries and vagaries in his head does not alter the  
case. He is just a low, coarse-grained  
criminal of the commonest sort and he  
should be treated as such.

**Foot Out Off By Mower.**  
Versailles, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
William Fowler, the nine-year-old son  
of Thomas Fowler, Jr., had his right  
foot cut off by a mower at the home  
of his grandfather, Thomas  
Fowler, on the Military turnpike, near  
Versailles. The boy ran out suddenly in  
front of the mower and started the  
horses hitched to the machine. The ani-  
mals jumped violently and threw the boy  
into the air.

**Loretto-Fourth Commencement.**  
Loretto, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—The  
twenty-fourth annual commencement of  
Loretto academy will be held Tuesday  
morning, June 12, at the academy in  
this place. Loretto is a graded institu-  
tion and has sent out 2,000 graduates.  
The exercises will be graduated: Nellie Carpen-  
ter Denham, Mary Edith Wathen, Mar-

garet Rose Levey and Nancy Johnston.  
The latter is a vaudeville artist.

**Brakeman Gets Long Sentence.**  
London, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
Joe Pruitt, the Louisville and Nashville  
brakeman, who has been on trial here  
several days for the killing of Ab-  
North, who was attempting to force a  
ride on a freight train at Forresters,  
this county, was found guilty of vol-  
untary manslaughter and given fifteen  
years in the penitentiary.

**Franklin College Closes.**  
Franklin, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
The commencement exercises of  
Franklin Female College will be held  
next week. The Rev. J. T. McMillin  
will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

**Well-Known Woman Drops Dead.**  
Bowling Green, Ky., May 31.—[Spe-  
cial.]—Mrs. Katherine Nolan, one of the  
best-known women of the city, dropped  
dead here to-night.

**KILLED BY FALL.**  
Lexington, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
The local post-office authorities have  
received notification from the Post-of-  
fice Department at Washington that all  
mail addressed to the Southern Mutual  
Investment Company and its success-  
or, the American Reserve Bond Com-  
pany, shall be held until further in-  
structions. As a result of this order,  
which is similar to that given to  
Chicago, St. Louis and large cities else-  
where, there is about half a ton of mail lying  
in the Lexington office.

When the Southern Mutual Invest-  
ment Company was absorbed by the  
American Reserve Bond Company and  
thus the former ceased to exist, a branch  
office was left in Lexington, which was  
the real feeder of the whole concern.  
Therefore, the post-office order being  
applied to Lexington cuts off the company  
from its best source of revenue.

**Property Left To Brother.**  
The will of Eben Watkins was admit-  
ted to probate to-day on the testimony  
of R. S. Hanks and H. Pryor, attorn-  
ees of the subscribing witnesses. The testator  
leaves all of his property, both real  
and personal, to his only surviving  
brother, Bushrod Milton Watkins, de-  
ceased. David H. Jones is named as  
executor without bond. The principal  
part of the estate is a farm of 100  
acres near Elkchester in this county.

**Valuable Old Relic Stolen.**  
Sim Hummins, colored, was commit-  
ted to jail to-day after examining trial  
before Magistrate H. C. Bax, charged  
with having stolen an old-fashioned gold  
watch, which had belonged to the  
grandfather of Hon. Solomon L. Van  
Meter, and which was highly prized as  
an heirloom. The negro was attempt-  
ing to pawn the watch when he was  
arrested. He had taken pains to have  
bought the watch from a negro boy  
employed at Mr. Van Meter's.

**State College Commencement.**  
The commencement week exercises at  
Kentucky State College will begin Mon-  
day, June 4, with a senior ball and con-  
tinue until Thursday evening, June 7,  
when they will be closed with a cadet  
hop to the whole school. The following  
is the programme for the week:  
Monday, June 4, 8 p. m.—Senior Ball.  
Tuesday, June 5, 8 p. m.—Philosophical  
reception.  
Wednesday, June 6, 10 a. m.—Class day.  
Wednesday, June 6, 8 p. m.—Alumni  
banquet.  
Thursday, June 7, 10 a. m.—Commence-  
ment exercises.  
Thursday, June 7, 8 p. m.—Cadet hop.

**K. U. Session Ends.**  
The commencement exercises of Ken-  
tucky University began on Sunday,  
June 3. The following is the pro-  
gramme for commencement week at the  
university:  
Baccalaureate sermon at Morrison  
chapel, Sunday, June 3, at 4 p. m., by  
the Rev. Carey G. Morgan, of Paris.  
Tuesday, June 5, 10 a. m.—Bible College  
commencement.  
Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Curators' meeting  
and class day.  
Thursday, 11 a. m.—Commencement of  
College of Liberal Arts. Speeches by Gov.  
David R. Francis, President of the State  
College, Breckinridge Jones, of St. Louis, Mo.

**Prof. Brooks Resigns.**  
Prof. F. Brooks, who for the past  
nine years has had charge of  
Roads and Railroads in the Department  
of Civil Engineering in State College,  
has resigned to take charge of similar  
work at the University of Illinois next  
fall.

**RETURN 137 INDICTMENTS.**  
Grand Jury At Middleboro Adjourns  
After Busy Session.  
Middleboro, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
The grand jury of Bell county has  
adjourned after returning 137 indict-  
ments, 117 misdemeanors and 20 felo-  
nies. The following named persons were  
indicted on the charge of murder: C.  
D. Ball, saloon man and Councilman of  
this city, for the alleged murder of  
James Henderson, a colored man, in  
1905; Pleasant Carmichael, a negro, for the  
alleged murder of Wash Jones, another  
negro; Harrison R. Jones, for the alleged  
murder of John Collinsworth; Jerry  
Moore, charged with the murder of  
William Tucker, charged with the  
murder of Albert Maden, who was  
shot in a pool room here in Feb-  
ruary. Neither C. D. Ball nor Patton  
Ball has been arrested. Patton Ball  
has been declared a bankrupt.

**Hickman College Commencement.**  
Hickman, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
The coming Sunday, the Rev. H. C.  
Johnson, of the Methodist church, will  
deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the  
graduating class. All the churches have  
been united in the singing and  
there will be some special features.  
On Thursday, June 7, the graduat-  
ing class will receive diplomas on Friday  
morning, June 8, at the City Hall, the graduat-  
ing and commencement exercises will  
be held. The following graduates will  
receive diplomas on Friday night:  
Misses Louise Atwood, Virginia  
Patterson, Effie Bruer, Lucile Bondurant,  
Ina Moore, Messrs. Clyde Wilson and  
Floyd Mayers.

**Smallpox Near Harrodsburg.**  
Harrodsburg, Ky., May 31.—[Spe-  
cial.]—A report has reached here that  
smallpox has made its appearance in  
every village in the Texas Panhandle  
vicinity, near here. Drs. Roberts and  
Casby are in charge of the situation  
and have ordered all patients removed  
to the Harrodsburg hospital. A phy-  
sician from Louisville came up and  
made an examination of several cases  
and pronounced them genuine. Every-  
thing possible will be done to prevent  
a spread of the disease.

**Foot Cut Off By Mower.**  
Versailles, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—  
William Fowler, the nine-year-old son  
of Thomas Fowler, Jr., had his right  
foot cut off by a mower at the home  
of his grandfather, Thomas  
Fowler, on the Military turnpike, near  
Versailles. The boy ran out suddenly in  
front of the mower and started the  
horses hitched to the machine. The ani-  
mals jumped violently and threw the boy  
into the air.

**Loretto-Fourth Commencement.**  
Loretto, Ky., May 31.—[Special.]—The  
twenty-fourth annual commencement of  
Loretto academy will be held Tuesday  
morning, June 12, at the academy in  
this place. Loretto is a graded institu-  
tion and has sent out 2,000 graduates.  
The exercises will be graduated: Nellie Carpen-  
ter Denham, Mary Edith Wathen, Mar-

garet Rose Levey and Nancy Johnston.  
The latter is a vaudeville artist.

**MAIL HELD UP.**  
**Order Issued Against South-  
ern Mutual.**

**HALF TON NOW LYING IN LEX-  
INGTON POST-OFFICE.**  
**INVESTMENT COMPANY PLACED  
UNDER BAN.**  
**INVESTIGATION NOW PENDING.**

**Stricken with an epileptic fit while  
standing on the edge of a second-story  
porch at the Home for the Aged Poor  
at Tenth and Magazine streets, yester-  
day morning, David Heller, seventy-  
three years old, lost his balance and  
fell to the yard below, striking on his  
head. His neck was broken, skull  
fractured and several ribs broken, and  
he died instantly. Some of the inmates  
of the Home, who witnessed the ac-  
cident, were horror-stricken, but rushed  
to his assistance, but the man had  
breathed his last when they reached the  
yard.**

**Mr. Harris Kelly, the Coroner, de-  
clared that death was due to accidental  
causes and placed the body in charge  
of L. D. Bax, undertaker.  
Heller came here from Paducah. He  
had been a farmer near that place. He  
was an inmate of the Home about four  
years. During that time he has had  
several attacks of epilepsy and has  
been attended during those times by  
his wife, who survives him.  
Inmates of the Home who saw Heller  
fall, say that he had been sitting on the  
porch with him, conversing and rose  
to descend a flight of steps leading to  
the yard. To reach the steps it was  
necessary to approach close to the edge  
of the porch. Just as he was walking  
along the edge, he was seized with the  
fit and threw up his hands and toppled  
over.**

**THE FUNERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD AT  
THE HOME SATURDAY MORNING AT 10  
O'CLOCK. BURIAL WILL BE IN ST. LOUIS  
CEMETERY.**

**THREE CHILDREN  
SUFFOCATE IN TRUNK.**  
**Discovery Made By Mother After  
Search For Her Little Ones.**

Kankakee, Ill., May 31.—At the close  
of a four hours' search for her three  
youngest children, Mrs. Adeline Van  
Stette found them last night dead in  
a trunk in an upper chamber. All  
three were little girls, the youngest a  
year and a half old. The mother, who  
was a widow, had been away from home  
for several days. The lid of the trunk  
was tightly closed upon them.

It is supposed they had crawled into  
the trunk during their play, and that  
they were suffocated. The trunk had  
been lifted out and lay upon  
a bed. With six boys and four  
daughters, Mrs. Van Stette moved here  
from a farm at Beaverly, a year ago.

**The Passing of John Mulvaney.**  
[Ernest Brown in Indianapolis Morning  
Star.]  
Papers found on the body of a man  
picked up in East river lead the New  
York police to believe that the drown-  
ed person was none other than John  
Mulvaney, partner of "Custer's Last  
Stand." It is not improbable; for the  
papers described are just such as Mul-  
vaney had carried about with him. He  
was to be perused with a melancholy  
and sympathetic interest by Mulvaney's  
friends, who are scattered over every  
nook and corner of the United States,  
and by countless others, whom those  
friends have introduced to Mulvaney  
on his tours about the country. This  
gentle, improvident, careless, whole-  
souled Irishman were simple clothes  
and ate humble fare and to him a black  
bread sandwich and a pint of beer  
made up a princely feast if partaken of  
in congenial company; and it was a  
feast as well to him as to his friends,  
with him round some coverless wooden  
table and caught the gleam of kind-  
ness in his eyes and the flow of good  
fellowship in the pathetic reminis-  
cences he loved to share and the hu-  
morous stories he told so well. To him  
might fittingly apply the words of the  
poet:  
No bill collector agonized his spleen,  
No dentist's dead hand heavy over his  
chin.  
His vermiform appendix flowered unseen—  
He was too poor to tempt the surgeon's  
knife.

One episode in Mulvaney's vicissitu-  
dinous career deserves perpetuation  
by the veracious annalist. It was at  
about the advent of the Irish famine  
that Mulvaney obtained quarters at a  
lodging house in a Western city for a  
week's stay. He was the only one of  
his kind, but yielded to the assurances  
of the landlady and sallied forth to  
find his friends. As he was not infre-  
quently a wanderer, he did not have  
time to go to bed until midnight. There  
were too many good new stories  
to tell, too much Highland herring and  
draught beer to bestow. But at length  
Mulvaney gained his room and engaged  
himself to fold bed in mortal combat.  
There were no witnesses, but Mulvaney  
has always avowed that the bed, hav-  
ing received his tired frame, first clung  
upon him in a deathlike grasp, then  
threw him upon the floor, jumped  
upon his prostrate form, beat him  
with its heels and paws, and by ty-  
ing down the steps, to which no subsequent  
consideration could induce him to re-  
turn.

Time and business have set their seal  
of disapproval on the Bohemian type  
of which John Mulvaney was a fair  
representative. Such men were repre-  
sented from many points of view. The  
counselors and soldiers of fortune  
Richard alike were wasted on them.  
They forgot to be diligent in business,  
they were always taking out of the  
meal tub, but never putting in. They  
had no time to cultivate the virtues of  
abstemiousness, prudence and thrift.  
When the rainy day came, they had  
nothing to show for their life and their  
losses and of the loss of all the old  
familiar faces, sought in the black wa-  
ters of East river, there was the in-  
superable burden of a few pennies and  
impetuous old age. Yet there will be  
those to drop a tear in















# Winners In the Mother's Bread Contest for May \$150,000 Distributed

1st Prize—Miss Regina Evers, 2033 Maple st.,	\$50.00	72.800
2d Prize—Miss Tieselen Schnepf, 2730 W. Madison	\$20.00	52.000
3d Prize—Mr. Conrad G. Broecker, E. 11th and Spring, New Albany	\$15.00	11.200
4th Prize—Mr. J. H. Benner, 728 E. Maple st., Jeffersonville, Ind.	\$10.00	8.400

## The Following Were Each Given a Prize of \$500

5th Prize—Mrs. John Otis, 2415 Duncan st.,	\$5.00	7.400
6th Prize—Mrs. Henry Shultz, 1000 Fifth st.,	\$5.00	6.900
7th Prize—Mrs. Sallie Curley, 125 Fourth ave.,	\$5.00	6.500
8th Prize—Mr. Eugene Ireland, Seymour, Ind.,	\$5.00	5.600
9th Prize—Mrs. Sallie Cook, 2401 Twenty-sixth st.,	\$5.00	5.600
10th Prize—Mrs. Geo. Kyser, Highland Park, Ky.,	\$5.00	4.600
11th Prize—Miss Carrie Zoeller, Thirty-fourth and Greenwood	\$5.00	4.500
12th Prize—Mrs. B. McDaniel, 1729 Beeler st., New Albany	\$5.00	4.100
13th Prize—Mrs. John Klefot, 855 E. Jefferson	\$5.00	3.800
14th Prize—Miss F. Evans, 1421 Twenty-second st.	\$5.00	3.600

## Other Contestants

Tie Prize—Mr. Robert Marion, 2001 Bank st.,	\$2.50	3.000
Tie Prize—Mr. Lochel Ridge, with C. J. Finnegan, 503 Twenty-second st.,	\$2.50	3.000

## Get Ready for Next Month

# Eat Mother's Bread—Save the Labels Refuse Substitutes.

## ACREAGE

### In South's Cotton This Year Is 27,634,718

### INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR IS OVER HALF MILLION.

### NO FINANCIAL AID NEEDED BY WALL STREET.

### OMAHA BANKRUPTCY CASE.

### Reaches Age Limit and Quits.

### Effort At Bankruptcy.

### COFFEE MARKET.

### MORTON RE-ELECTED.

### Few Changes Made By Directors of Equitable.

### South Atlantic League.

### College Baseball Games.

### At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame 3, Minnesota 0.

### Chicago, May 31.—University of Illinois 2, University of Chicago 0.

## NEGROES PRESENT

### Against "Jim Crow" Clause In Rate Bill

### SWARM INTO WASHINGTON TO BE HEARD.

### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE FAVORS PROVISION.

### GET EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Washington, May 31.—[Special.]—That the provision with reference to the rate express companies would remain in the Railroad Rate Bill was strongly indicated by the proceedings of the Conference Committee to-day. This question, with that of the so-called "Jim Crow" provision, occupied most of the time of the committee. When the members of the conference met, the committee issued from the committee room of Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, to-night, they with difficulty found their way through a crowded corridor of Eastern negroes, assembled to protest against the adoption of the Senate amendment, giving only good accommodations to all persons paying the same compensation. Members of the conference committee were held up in the corridors by bespectacled negroes, urging the rejection of the amendment. On the other hand, scores of telegrams came from negroes in the South urging the committee to stand by the amendment as contained in the Senate measure. The indications are that all reference to the "Jim Crow" provision will be stricken from the bill. Senator Elkins, the chairman of the committee, said that he expected the conference committee cannot, therefore, be expected before next week.

### Cassatt Will Testify.

There is reason to believe that the developments from the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the relation between railroads and coal producing companies will be of great importance. The Commission's task under the Tillman-Gillette resolution is still an immense one.

"It is so great," said one of the commissioners to-day, "that it is plainly impossible for us to finish it up in detail to determine just what coal companies have got of a railroad holds and how he got it and how many acres of coal land a railroad holds, and to make that substantial compliance with the instructions of Congress will have been effected if we are able to present a will reinforced by the testimony of the railroads and coal companies."

### IMPORTS NOT NEEDED.

### Secretary Shaw Thinks Wall Street Is All Right.

Washington, May 31.—Secretary Shaw has decided that the present condition of the money market in New York requires no special aid from the department in the importation of gold, and, consequently, the demand for gold from him to-day, Assistant Secretary Keop telegraphed the sub-treasury at New York as follows:

"Please advise the gold-import banks that special deposits in aid of gold imports are discontinued for the time being."

### A. I. Valentine Out.

Chicago, May 31.—A. I. Valentine, president of the Armour Grain Company, since his resignation in 1890, has announced that he has written out his resignation, to take effect early in June, on the return from Europe.

Valentine declined to discuss his plans for the future, except in a general way. He has long engineered several of the most important deals in the history of the exchange, and he has a reputation for being a shrewd operator both here and in other cities.

### Reaches Age Limit and Quits.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 31.—Having reached the age limit, Robert Pitcairn, resident assistant to President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, retired to-day from the service.

Mr. Pitcairn has been in continuous service with the Pennsylvania railroad since 1882. It is understood that with the retirement of Mr. Pitcairn the office of resident assistant to the president will be abolished.

### Effort At Bankruptcy.

Omaha, Neb., May 31.—A petition was filed in the Federal Court to-day asking that the Standard Beet Sugar Company be declared bankrupt.

Mr. J. H. Ferguson, of Omaha, was appointed receiver for the company and the petitioners claim that since then steps have been taken to give certain creditors preference in the matter of payments.

### COFFEE MARKET.

New York, May 31.—Spot, Rio steady, mild and unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points in keeping with slightly disappointing European cables. Trading was very quiet and the market ruled calm. The price of the Rio coffee was 16.50, a decrease of 7 points. Crops are late and labor scarce.

The Oklahoma acreage is reported as 461,823, an increase of 1,161,923 over last year, a decrease of 7 per cent. Crops are late and labor scarce.

In Louisiana the acreage is 1,535,523 compared with 1,619,974 for last year, a decrease of 4.6 per cent. Crop ten per cent. Crops are late and labor scarce.

In Mississippi the acreage is estimated at 3,258,853 compared with 3,145,613 for 1905, an increase of 3.6 per cent. Crops are late and labor scarce.

Texas acreage is reported as 1,885,645 compared with 1,811,071 last year, an increase of 7.9 per cent. Fair labor conditions.

In Florida, Missouri and Virginia the acreage this year is 375,360, an increase of 5 per cent.

### MORTON RE-ELECTED.

Few Changes Made By Directors of Equitable.

New York, May 31.—After a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to-day, Paul Morton, president of the society, was re-elected, and E. T. Barlow, as second vice president. President Morton also appointed a new committee, the Finance Committee, composed of C. F. Smith, E. B. Thomas, T. Dewitt Cuyler, Frank S. Weber and James McMahon.

The Board of Directors re-elected President Morton and elected former Judge William A. Fisher, of New York, as a director. The board voted to call a special meeting of the stockholders on June 18 to consider the mutualization of the company.

### South Atlantic League.

At Macon—Macon 0, Savannah 6. At Charleston—Charleston 4, Augusta 2. At Jacksonville—Jacksonville 1, Columbia 2.

### College Baseball Games.

At South Bend, Ind.—Notre Dame 3, Minnesota 0.

Chicago, May 31.—University of Illinois 2, University of Chicago 0.

## ROLL CALLS

### Demanded By Democrats On All Possible Points.

### HOUSE PASSES DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL.

### MR. SIMS PROTESTS AGAINST SUMMARY METHODS.

### SENATE PASSES KNOX BILL.

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### Capt. Bullitt and Detail Leave For New York.

### WILL GUARD LINCOLN'S BIRTH- PLACE ON RETURN TRIP.

### FAYETTE COUNTY TO HAVE BIG HOME-COMING.

### VISIT TO THE STOCK FARMS.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

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